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Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired. Payments quarterly.	
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Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

Scott & Schell, North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

E. H. Glenn, M. D., West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.

W. E. Edwards.

Book Stores.

E. O. Sterling, South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

Wiles & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.

Henry G. K. M., South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

Wilson & Schell, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

K. Kirch-Schlagel, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturers.

A. Brockmann, South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot.

Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

Contractors in Brick-work, Daniel McLaughlin.

Contractors in Wood-work, J. J. Collier, Jas. L. Oakley.

Confectioners.

F. Dussan, Tate Building, corner store.

J. Hargreaves, Jr., South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions, Mrs. A. D. Moore, South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. J. D. Dismore, Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.

J. W. Hootzel, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

E. V. Velt, East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers, B. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.

I. H. Routh, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsey corner, (see adv.)

A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets.

W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.

E. R. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)

S. C. Dodson, West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. Sloan & Sons, South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

C. G. Yates, South Elm.

Snack & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Kline, East Market street.

S. Seale, Corner East Market and Davis streets.

D. W. G. Jones, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hogart & Mearns, East Market, South Side.

Grocers and Confectioners, Starrett & White, East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West, Louis Zimmer, 707 Southern Agent, B and O R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina, Jas. B. Grier, Jr., Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers, J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.

James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels, Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reese, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.

Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables, W. J. Landon, Davis street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods, Mrs. W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments, Prof. F. B. Maurer, South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen, Weatherly & Co., Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers, Hight & Sons, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Physicians, A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. R. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house.

E. E. Logan, Corner West Market and Greene.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, February 20, 1868.

NO. 3.

Sign Painting.

A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.

W. L. Fowler, West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Timmers.

Jas. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

C. G. Yates, South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lindway.

Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain.

Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.

Public Register, William U. Steiner.

County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.

Fredrick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.

Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.

Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm.

Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.

Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

Written for The Times.

THE LIFE

OF

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficilius, hoc praeclarior.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER IV.

At the time that Mr. COLE entered upon the stage of active life, the Augustan age of the great, American, Constitutional government was in its highest effulgence. The territory of that government extended from the coast where the ocean-wave from the far East breaks in grandest melody to where the waters of the Pacific ride musically and majestically in from the distant West, and from those placid inland seas at the North to the flower-girt land of the South where mermaids in the scooped waves of the Gulf rejoice with the birds of the air in the beauties and glories of perpetual Summer. Her constitution, in wisdom and excellence, was unparalleled; her laws were wise and beneficent, the arts were fostered; the sciences, encouraged; polite literature was rising and flourishing in queenly splendor; education was an inmate of the lowliest hovel as well as of the lordliest mansion; piety was blossoming as the rose and was wafting its more than Arabian odors to the benighted corners of the earth; the music of the spindle and of the loom was mingling with the murmur of every large stream; internal improvements were net working and grappling together all the States; the electric flash of intelligence was playing throughout the entire land; agriculture was spreading out its golden harvests everywhere; planting was enriching the South; mechanic genius was developing rapidly in the North; internal trade was brisk; her commerce dotted every river and sea; her WASHINGTON, in well-balanced greatness, was without a peer in the world; in legal lore her KENT, STORY and MARSHALL had placed their great names along side of those of MANSFIELD, ELDON, COKE and BLACKSTONE; in splendid statesmanship, learned diplomacy, and enchanting eloquence her CLAY, WEBSTER, PINKNEY, CALHOUN and FREESTON rivalled and even eclipsed BURKE, SHERIDAN, FOX, PITT and MIRABAU; in all the elements of richness, happiness, equality, freedom, magnificence, greatness, luxury and independence, she was without a model and without a rival. But notwithstanding from millions of pure hearts arose the patriotic exclaim:

"Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear to all the rest—
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the central mountain band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the pruned West,"

still there were spirits of demon blackness all over the broad expanse of our territory, who, with unhallowed lips, plotted and schemed for the dismemberment of that paragon government until the gun was fired at Fort Sumter which inaugurated this fierce, cruel, murderous, unmatched attempted revolution. Against all this, though his journal had hitherto been purely literary, he raised his voice and plead with the earnestness of genuine, heartfelt

eloquence, until seven of the stars in the spangled banner of the Union had shot from the American political sky. He, then, felt that "the die was cast"—that persuasion, sweet as the song of angels, could not stop the mad policy of the destructives at each section of the old Republic. He bowed his young heart in sorrow at the dreadful thought, at the sea of woe, desolation, carnage and ruin, which spread out before his imagination, only soon to be an undreamed, terrific, indescribable reality. He buried his love for the old Union, and over its grave he wept for three days and three nights. He felt that he should never look upon its like again; that he must drop his pen; tear himself from his library; give up his dreams of felicity in the pursuit of belle-lettres; bid farewell to "The Times," to which he was attached with such passionate idolatry; and devote himself in the future to the ungenial and self-denying life of the stern warrior. Ay, it was a heart-harrowing trial; but patriotism, as he thought, called him and he promptly obeyed.—He sprang to arms; reasoned with the people; persuaded them to speed to the Potomac and join Beauregard, who was then first planting the "stars and bars" on the heights of Manassas.—Young patriots flocked to his company till it was full. On its organization, he was elected captain, and, in a few days, receiving the beautiful battle-flag presented by the ladies of the Methodist church and which was returned all tattered and riddled to deck his bier, he pressed forward to the place of rendezvous near the city of Raleigh.

Much as his associate in editorial life desired him to continue his connection with that paper, he promptly and firmly declined. He did not wish to divide his mind—he wished to give all his energy, thought, ability and time to the defence of the South and the achievement of her independence. He resolved to think of nothing save the cause of his native land, until he went down in blood, or his country was free and independent. With this mind, with this determination, he entered the field of Mars.

His company was placed in the Twelfth regiment of North Carolina volunteers, afterward styled for convenience the Twenty-Second regiment. With his usual wisdom, he brought forward the name of that gifted man, profound student, elegant literary gentleman and learned military scholar, J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, for the commanding officer of his regiment; and through his influence, his election was secured. That was the most fortunate regiment of the South in the selection of its commander. PETTIGREW was intellectually and in scholarly attainments without a peer in the American nation, and he ought to have been placed near, if not at the head of the Southern Army, instead of which he was kept under by executive stubbornness and injudiciousness, just that same spirit which ostracised politically some of the wisest, purest and most talented statesmen in the country, that MALLORY, MEMMINGER, BENJAMIN and others might "wade through wealth, or soar in fame," though the government might continue navyless, be without that power at home which is established through affection, without influence abroad, or become hopelessly bankrupt. Col. PETTIGREW shone in his little sphere with uncommon brilliance as a tactician and scientific military scholar; and his own eminence as such was beautifully displayed in the finished young scholars, that he made in his regiment. None of these surpassed Capt. COLE. He was a student of tactics and devoted himself untiringly to the right understanding of his duty as an officer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An elderly maiden, who had suffered some disappointment, thus defines the human race:—Man—a conglomerate mass of hair, tobacco, smoke, confusion, conceit, and boots. Woman—the waiter, perforce, on the aforesaid animal.

From the Louisville Journal.

MUSIC IN CAMP.

BY JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Two armies covered hill and plain,
Where Rappahannock's waters
Ran, deeply crimsoned with the stain
Of battle's recent slaughters.

The summer clouds lay pitched like tents
In meads of heavenly azure;
And each dread gun of the elements
Slept in its hid embrasure.

The breeze so softly blew it made
No forest leaf to quiver,
And the smoke of the random cannonade
Rolled slowly from the river.

And now, where circling hills looked down,
With cannon grimly planted,
O'er lifeless camp and silent town,
The golden sunset slanted.

When on the fervid air there came
A strain, now rich, now tender;
The music seemed itself a flame
With day's departing splendor.

A Federal band, which eve and morn
Played measures brave and nimble,
Had just struck up with flute and horn
And lively clank of cymbal.

Down flocked the soldiers to the banks,
Till margined by its pebbles,
One wooded shore was blue with "Yanks,"
And one was gray with "Rebels."

Then all was still, and then the band,
With movements light and tricky,
Made stream and forest, hill and strand,
Reverberate with "Dixie."

The conscious stream, with burnished glow,
Went proudly o'er its pebbles,
But thrilled throughout its deepest flow
With yelling of the rebels.

Again a pause, and then again
The trumpets pealed sonorous,
And Yankee Doodle was the strain
To which the shore gave chorus.

The laughing ripple shoreward flew
To kiss the shining pebbles;
Loud shrieked the swarming Boys in Blue
Defiance to the Rebels.

And yet once more the bugles sang
Above the stormy riot;
No shout upon the evening rang—
There reigned a holy quiet.

The sad, low stream its noiseless tread
Poured o'er the glistening pebbles;
And silent now the Yankees stood,
And silent stood the Rebels.

No unresponsive soul had heard
That plaintive note's appealing,
So deeply Home, Sweet Home, had stirred
The hidden founts of feeling.

Or blue or gray, the soldier sees,
As by the wand of fairy,
The cottage 'neath the live oak trees,
The cabin by the prairie.

Or cold or warm, his native skies
Bend in their beauty o'er him;
Seen through the tear-mist in his eyes,
His loved ones stand before him.

As fades the iris after rain
In April's tearful weather,
The vision vanished as the strain
And daylight died together.

But memory, waked by music's art,
Expressed in simplest slumbers,
Sublimed the sternest Yankee's heart,
Made light the Rebel's slumbers.

And fair the form of Music shines,
That bright, celestial creature
Who still 'mid war's embattled lines
Gave this one touch of Nature.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND
RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

The following is the Ordinance passed by the Convention last week, for the benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company:

An Ordinance Reducing the Amount of Bonds Authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified 20th day of December, 1866, the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was authorized to place upon its roadway property and franchise, a first mortgage, to secure an issue of Bonds, not to exceed in amount four millions of dollars, which mortgage has been duly executed and according to the provisions of said Act; and whereas, the State holds a second mortgage upon said Road for two millions of dollars, to protect which interest it is manifestly essential that the Bonds to be issued under said first mortgage should be reduced in amount, and their value enhanced by the endorsement of the State, so that the Company may be enabled to complete its Road; therefore,

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That the President of this Convention, or the Governor, or the Public Treasurer of the State, or either of them, be, and

they are hereby authorized and directed, in behalf of the State, to endorse the bonds authorized as aforesaid, to the amount of one million dollars, which endorsement shall be in the words and figures following, to-wit: "The principal and interest of this Bond is guaranteed by the State of North Carolina by ordinance of the Convention, ratified day of —, 1868." Provided: That the amount of the Bonds issued by authority of the said Act of the General Assembly, shall not exceed in the aggregate two millions, five hundred thousand dollars, and the remainder authorized to be issued, to-wit: One million, five hundred thousand dollars shall be delivered to the President of this Convention, or to the Governor, or to the State Treasurer, and by him or them cancelled and destroyed. Or that said one million, five hundred thousand dollars of bonds shall be cancelled and destroyed by the Trustees of said first mortgage, and certificate shall be printed upon the remaining bonds, certifying that two million, five hundred thousand dollars of bonds and all that are issued or are authorized to be issued, under the deed of trust or mortgage, are delivered to them, and that the additional one million, five hundred thousand dollars of bonds have been cancelled and destroyed, and that said certificate shall be signed by each of the Trustees.

Provided further, That five hundred thousand dollars, of the remaining two million, five hundred thousand dollars of bonds, be deposited with the Treasurer of the State, as collateral security of the State, for the above named endorsement; and if the said Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad shall fail to pay either interest or principal of said endorsed bonds, so that the State shall become liable for the same, by reason of said endorsement, and shall pay the same, then the State shall become the owner of said five hundred thousand dollars of bonds; but if the said Railroad Company shall pay both interest and principal of said endorsed bonds, so that the State shall not become liable for the same, by reason of its endorsement, then said five hundred thousand dollars of bonds shall be the property of the said Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained. That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its ratification.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

As the Convention has just completed this department of the Constitution we give it to our readers. We hope the paper will be preserved until after the election on ratification, as we may be unable to publish the Constitution in full after adoption.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner, as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: Provided, That the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices for four years, from and after the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years, next before the day of election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been east upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both

branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or an affirmation, that he will support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina; that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of Government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session, by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed the Speaker of the House of Commons, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him, whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during a recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for a President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate that they may elect such president.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disabilities be removed, or successor be elected and qualified.—Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall constitute, ex-officio the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings, in this capacity, shall be entered in a journal, to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent, and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney General shall be ex-officio, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation, to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected; and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name, and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. There shall be established in the office of Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

N. C. Conservative Organization.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Chairman; R. C. Badger, Secretary.

First District.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, William A. Moore, Mills H. Eare.

Second District.—Hon. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Keane.

Third District.—Hon. George Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.

Fourth District.—Hon. J. M. Leach, Livingston Brown, James T. Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Hon. E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.

Sixth District.—R. F. Armfield, W. M. Robbins, Hon. J. H. Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.

Eighth District.—R. M. Stokes, Cassing Gidger, W. L. Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon. A. S. Merriam, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Sen. Gales, J. P. H. Ross, Moses A. Bledsoe.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

State Organization.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members, six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

District Organization.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

County Organization.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be so enrolled without his express consent; and also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

The following supplemental Resolution, offered by Col. Hoke, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each county, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having, by their delegates, assembled in convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare:

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our faith to the Government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, and we respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all-absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to maintain the issue now at issue, to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. Resolved, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. Resolved, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. Resolved, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. Resolved, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by aggression or otherwise, will be destructive to

the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of that people.

8. Resolved, That desiring of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democratic and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. Resolved, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. Resolved, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed if the time shall be sufficient, to call a convention of the conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various state offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination sound conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Holt, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Camden.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H. Plunick.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F. Caldwell, Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Swain.—H. M. Wauha, H. C. Hampton.—Gilmers, Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, N. H. Gwyn.

The following were appointed Delegates to the

National Democratic Convention.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Gen. W. R. Cox, W. A. Wright, Esq., Jno. F. Hoke, Esq.

Alternates.—Hon. Hughes, Esq., Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr., A. C. Gwiles, Esq., Hon. A. T. Davidson.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 20, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing the State Executive Committee are respectfully requested to meet in this City, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is much desired. By order of the CHAIRMAN, Raleigh, Feb. 17th, 1868.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column, that a general meeting is called for Saturday, the 22nd, at the Court-house. Washington's birthday! what an appropriate time for organizing a party to save the glory of that country, whose independence was achieved by the father of his country! Let every white man be present, who feels any interest in the welfare of his native State.

WHITE MEN ORGANIZE!

The attention of our readers is called to the principles, plan of organization, &c., laid down, for the coming contest, by the white men of this State, who while they love their State and all that is dear to freemen, and are willing to give the negroes civil rights and suffrage, are unwilling to admit them to social and political equality. The question is upon us and there is no chance to dodge the issue or shirk the responsibility, without surrendering the State to the negro and his demagoguing white office-seekers.

Many true and honest men, last year, voted with the Radicals and joined the Leagues, that cannot and will not do so now.

Where is the white man that is willing to send his children to negro schools and perhaps to negro teachers?

Where is the white man that is willing to "tramp round the old field muster ground" under the command of an ignorant negro Captain?

Where is the white man that is willing to be tried before an illiterate negro magistrate or judge?

Where is the white man that is willing to mix socially with the mass of the negroes as his equal?

From the many expressions of the people to us this week, we answer all the above questions by saying, none that we have seen. These are things, however, which we must all submit to if the constitution now being framed is forced upon, by our refusing to vote against it, or by our refusing to vote at all, as too many did at the last election.

These changes bear heavier upon the common people than the more wealthy, therefore, we hope to hear no more of the "rich man's war and the poor man's fight!"

We appeal to the honest white men,

who were duped into the mongrel leagues by designing politicians, to come out at once, and deal the men who deceived them last year, that rebuke they deserve! Let them call you "weak kneed" and "without backbone," "traitor," "rebel," or anything else; but, be true to your RACE, your children, and your native State! and make one effort, (for it may be your last) to save what little is left us of freedom and liberty and hand down to your children a white man's government!

RADICALS OPPOSED TO FREE SPEECH.

The Holden Standard, in alluding to Gov. Vance's speech before the late Conservative Convention, uses the following language:

Is this to be the character of the campaign in this State? We give these gentlemen notice that the day for bullying is over in North Carolina. They may use such language by themselves, in their meetings or conventions, but if they attempt it before loyal audiences, it will require the whole power of the United States to protect them. These bullies and blackguards will be taught manners. Gov. Vance of 1868 is not the Gov. Vance of 1864. Traitors and murderers at heart will not be permitted with impunity to flout their insults in the faces of the loyal people of this State.

As the Standard is the organ of the black wing of the black man's party, the white men who differ with that party can see what they may expect under negro rule. We put it on record merely to show the white people of this State, that freedom of speech is not one of the things to be tolerated in this great State, when the Ex-Proc. Gov. and his party get properly into power. We had no idea "the whole power of the United States" was unable to "protect" men that dared differ with the negro-worshipping radicals; but so it is. We pity the poor whites that are to be "taught manners" by such men as Holden and his negro lick-spittles.

Let the Conservatives organized be up and doing, for their enemies and the enemies of LIBERTY and FREE SPEECH are moving everything in their power to break down the power, spirit and freedom of this country. It is time the county canvassers were at work.

Let no time be lost or all that is dear to the white men of this State will be gone forever!

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The National Intelligencer, alluding to the probable defeat of the Constitution in Alabama, and the rejoicing of the friends of the white race over it, says:

"The white race in Alabama are, we think, premature in their exultation, and the Radical papers (not in the secret) equally hasty in their grief, though much of the latter is probably intended as a blind. That the Constitution will be defeated in Alabama, despite the fraudulent negro votes cast for it, we think highly probable. That the result will be so declared by General Meade and his subordinates, we very much question. We have no doubt, also, that the call for a Convention was defeated in Mississippi, and Florida; but the military had the counting of the ballots, and at the last moment the result was made all right. So, we fear, it will be in Alabama. Against the almost unanimous protest of the white race a Constitution will probably be foisted by fraud upon the people of that State, disfranchising not merely a third of the white population by the tests of the infamous constitutional amendment, but also every white man, whether a Unionist or not during the war, who will not take a solemn oath pledging himself to accept for all time the doctrine of political and civil equality of the two races. Under such a test as this, all but a very few base white men would be disfranchised, and the poll would stand ten blacks at least to one white voter."

FOR GOVERNOR.—Several very black republican papers have hoisted W. W. Holden's name as candidate for Governor. Give him the nomination soon, as he has been on your side long enough to change—if something ain't done for him.

At the present term of Wake County Court, in session in Raleigh, C. B. Root, Esq., was elected (yesterday) Chairman, over R. W. Wynne, Esq.—Mr. Wynne is a strong Union man.—Standard.

Getting disgusted with the certain kind of Union men even in Raleigh.

Governor Holden, J. Rogers, W. H. N. Smith, Alfred Dockery, General Rufus Barringer, and N. C. Barringer, his brother, of North Carolina, are to have their political disabilities removed by Congress.

CONVENTION.

Feb. 12. The ordinance for the benefit of Sheriffs was adopted—extending the time for the collection of taxes.—The sense of the convention was asked by the Judiciary Committee, as to the propriety of abolishing the distinction between courts of law and suits in equity. The decision was in favor of abolishing. Gen. Canby was introduced and some compliments passed between him and the president, after which a recess was taken and the General generally introduced.

Feb. 13. Mr. Forkner's ordinance, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an article allowing citizens to practice and plead in the Courts of this State, upon establishing a good moral character and upon payment of the fees, was adopted—thus making every man a lawyer. Law will be cheap in this new State. The majority report of the committee on legislature came up and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections were adopted.

After a great deal of debate, and innumerable amendments and propositions in regard to the appointment of the districts, contained in the supplementary report as to the fourth section of the original majority report, the whole supplementary report, as regards that section, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Washington, finally adopted.

Sections 9 to 26, inclusive, of the majority report, were adopted. Section 27 was amended, by striking out, after the word "affirmation," in the 2nd line down to the word "and," in the 6th line, and inserting "that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Section 29 was adopted—making the time for holding elections the 1st Thursday in August.

Feb. 14. Mr. Congleton, a resolution abolishing the Senate of the State.—Referred.

Mr. McDonald of Chatham an ordinance for relief—nullifying all contracts prior to May '65. Referred.

Mr. Rose a resolution that all debts prior to May 1865, be cancelled by annual payments, of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent, then the balance, and that no interest accrue. Referred.

2nd and 3rd sections of bill of rights were read and adopted. After debate sections 4 and 5 were adopted as follows:

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatsoever source or upon what ever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State, in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

The 6th Section Mr. Tourgee moved to leave out of Constitution and refer to the people.

Upon which quite a debate arose.—Galloway (negro) said that the whole thing meant nothing else but repudiation. There was a certain class of men on this floor, so much involved in debt, that they hugged repudiation in every thing. The gentleman from Guilford was continually speaking what Guilford county would do. He (Galloway) did not think that Guilford county represented the whole State, or that Mr. T. represented the sentiments of the people of that county. He had shown an evident disposition to destroy, when he could not rule. If he (Mr. T.) could not be the great "I am," he would load the desk with protests. If he was defeated, why could he not accept his defeat like an honest man? I say honest man, Mr. Chairman, and am responsible for my words.

Mr. Tourgee said he hoped the gentleman might be allowed to go on, as he had sat there and listened to his foul mouthed abuse, and the chair had not called him to order.

Feb. 15. Mr. Welker's ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain until next November, was adopted. An ordinance appointing a tax collector for the city of Newbern was adopted. The 6th section Bill of Rights was adopted, as follows:

SEC. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never questioned, but the State shall never as

sume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The convention refused to give the hall to the Young Men's Christian Association for the night, unless white and black were allowed to sit together. (The society declined.)

Sections 7 to 33 inclusive, were adopted. (We will publish in full when completed.) Mr. Durham offered the following as an additional section:

"THE CAUCASIAN AND AFRICAN RACES ARE DISTINCT BY NATURE AND COLOR; therefore, ALL INTER-MARRIAGES between the Caucasian, or white race, and the African, or Black, ARE FOREVER PROHIBITED."

It was voted down and the yeas and nays refused—the black man's party refusing to go upon the record on the issue.

Feb. 17. Mr. Tourgee's substitute—"That no Bank of issue shall be established under the authority of this State," was lost.

Feb. 18. Bill of Rights was adopted on its final reading by a vote of 87 to 20. We give those voting in negative:

Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Congleton, Dowd, Durham, Etheridge, Graham of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Lennon, Long, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, Murphy, Sanderlin, Taylor, Turner, Welker, and Williams of Sampson.

The question of suffrage next came up and was discussed at length.

The following is Sherman's Bill, introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"Whereas, The people of the State of Alabama have, in strict compliance with the 5th. Section of the Act of March 2d, 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, framed a Constitution of government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by a Convention of delegates in compliance with said Act; and

Whereas, The said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said Constitution contains all the guarantees required by said Act:

Therefore, be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted, on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

NO HABEAS CORPUS IN VA.—On Saturday last Judge Underwood, remanded Churchwell Combs to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress, which was the war-making power, has not yet declared peace, and the country, being in a state of armistice, the civil Courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

A VETERAN GONE.—Col. Joseph Brown, a famous Indian fighter, and one of the first settlers in Tennessee, died a few days since at his home in Giles county, in that State. He was ninety-seven years of age, having been born in North Carolina, in 1772. The event suggests to the Nashville Banner this reflection: "He was born when the Red man held absolute and undisputed possession of our soil—he died under the domination of the negro."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to see that our goodly city of Wilmington has been visited by a destructive fire. Loss about \$125,000, and some eight persons buried beneath the ruins. The energy of the city, however, will soon replace the buildings.

The editor of the Old North State has learned from a letter written by Louis Zimmer, Esq., General Southern Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, "that arrangements will soon be made with the Railroads of North Carolina and the Steamship lines, connecting therewith via Norfolk or Newbern, to issue a regular emigrant's ticket from New York to all parts of this State. An agent will be stationed at Castle Garden, where all emigrants land, in order to send them directly South, before they become contaminated with New York or Western bound fever. As soon as this is done the Company will be ready at various points in this State, to supply families with German girls, for cooking and other purposes, also farm laborers, mechanics, &c."

TOBACCO IN DANVILLE, sold this week at from \$10 to \$37.75.

BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts of braiding and other patterns, and late fashions. The Publisher says, that, in 1867, "Peterson's Magazine had more subscribers than all the other Ladies' Magazines combined." We do not wonder at this, for it really gives more for the money than any in the world. The stories are by the very best writers and are written originally for "Peterson." The mammoth colored fashions are the newest and latest, the Principal Editor having gone out to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading will be given in 1868, when the Magazine will be greatly improved. The terms will however remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for \$8.00, eight copies for \$12.00, or fourteen copies for \$20.00 are astonishingly low. To every person getting up a club (at these rates) the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

Address, post paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER has passed into the hands of Mr. Helper, as will be seen by the following:

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing between H. H. Helper and H. Chapin is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; and the Register will hereafter be published by H. H. Helper, to whom all subscriptions, accounts, &c., due the Register, must be paid, and who assumes all the legal obligations of the late firm.

H. H. HELPER, H. CHAPIN.

Feb. 12th, 1868. It will continue weekly, at \$3. Mr. Goodloe still continues to edit.

The Daily Press, after a short career of about a month has sold out to the Raleigh Register, which will be published daily after the 24th instant.

The Christian Sun, Suffolk, Va. Rev. W. B. Wellons, Weekly \$3.00. Devoted to Religion, Morality, Temperance, Literature, News, and the support of the principles of the Christian Church.

Rosnoke News, Weldon, S. C. Stone & Uzzell, Semi-weekly \$1. A new paper and first rate Conservative.

PERSONAL.—Any information concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. Francis Gerkin, who left her home, in the city of Norfolk in October, 1865, on a tour through the State of North Carolina for the purpose of selling Music, will be most gratefully acknowledged by her anxious relatives. Mrs. Gerkin is of medium height, dark hair and complexion, is totally blind, is an excellent Musician and practices the art as a profession. When last seen, she was traveling by railroad from Greenville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C. It is earnestly begged of those, whom this notice may reach, to assist, by their enquiries, her distressed relatives in discovering the lost one. Address, Miss M. Gerkin, Norfolk, Va.—Rat. Sentinel.

It is said that Gen. McClellan is likely to be appointed U. S. Minister to England, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned.

The household furniture of Colonel Lewis Washington, of Jefferson county, Va., held as abandoned property, has been sold, and the amount of the sale, \$1,162, returned to him.

Two young women of Vienna lately waltzed on a wager until both fell exhausted on the floor, and both have since died of heart-disease.

A new writing telegraph instrument has been invented. It will transmit from four to five thousand words per hour.

The whiskey tax from 1863 to 1867 has averaged twenty-seven millions per annum.

The Arkansas Constitution enfranchises females and negroes, and makes them competent as Jurors. It disfranchises those disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts, and those voting against the Constitution.

The Farmer's Column.

Written for the Times.
HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(Continued from last week.)
Messrs. Editors:—I do not in these simple statements take upon myself the task of making our people rich, I have never dreamed of such an undertaking, though I ardently wish I were able, pecuniarily, to raise the prostrate masses out of the dust of poverty and set them upon their feet again with renewed life and vigor. This stupendous task cannot be accomplished by any one individual within the bounds of our much injured State. It would require all the wealth of the Rothschilds, Astors, Girards and Stewarts combined to begin this wonderful resurrection unaided by the people themselves. As an ancient writer once said:—"Every man must be the architect of his own fortune." This is a true motto—a faithful prophecy. Since the late desolating and blasting war, I see many that were rich that are poor—but I see some that were poor that are now rich. The question now arises: how did they get rich? Everybody wants to know, and everybody reiterates the question:—How is it that Mr. —, being born of humble parentage, and having grown to manhood in the vale of poverty, has become so wealthy, and is looked up to by so many of our citizens, and his acquaintance and social intercourse sought after eagerly by men who once despised him as a poor, little, tail-faced market boy? The answers to such interrogatories are commonly thus: O, don't ask me about Mr. —, he is almost superhuman and can make a fortune easily where other people would starve—but really it is a great mystery how he does it. He must be especially favored by the Deity, or he is a dishonest man. Everything he turns his hand to prospers. He is a nondescript—there is nobody like him. This is the way croakers, street loungers and idle ease-lovers talk and cavil over a thriving neighbor—who takes time by the forelock—gather up all the odds and ends of time, and spends them in useful, vigorous labor—destroys at one fell blow the bane of human fortune. Cease by establishing fixed rules of energetic, unremitting attention to business and observing those rules strictly in every day-life. This is the great secret of success. A neighbor says he would plant a vineyard, but can't spare time from his farm to give it his attention. Plant your vineyard, neighbor—cultivate it in some kind of crop, and whenever you find yourself idle, set up your stakes, tie up your vines and prune a little when necessary, and you will reap a golden harvest from odd moments. I propose next week to lay before the reader some statistics connected with Grape Growing and the profit thereof. Your obedient serv't,
C. W. WESTBROOK.

BREAD AND BUTTER.
The girl engaged in molding bread, Shall make some sweetheart blither, With hope to get that dairy maid, To make his bread and butter.

She may not play the game croquet, Or French and German stutler, If well she knows the curd and whey, And make sweet bread and butter.

In meal or cream she's elbow deep, And cannot stop to putter, But says if he will sow and reap, She'll make his bread and butter.

The dairy maid, the farmer's wife, Shall be the toast we utter; Alone, man leads a crusty life, Without good bread and butter.

Neuralgia.—We have cut from the Alta Californian a receipt for the cure of neuralgia, which the editor of that paper claims to have been effective in several cases to his own knowledge.—He says:

Some time ago we published, at the request of a friend, a receipt to cure neuralgia: Half a drachm of sal ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a tea-spoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the receipt, and in every case an immediate cure has been effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been affected for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes.

Cure for Hog Lice.—Kerosene, like powder, is dangerous to handle, but it is not valued alone for its burning qualities.

A friend from the country told us a few days ago, that he had a good sized hog which was infested with vermin. He took his kerosene can and poured a small quantity all along the backbone of the hog, giving enough to run down the sides. The next day the hog was entirely free from all vermin.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Ashes and Slops.—Every farmer should carefully save all the wood ashes and suds that are available about the homestead. The former, if not previously used for leeching, should be kept dry under shelter until they are required upon the land, and the latter should be carefully added to the compost heap as being rich in the elements that constitute the food of the plants.

Cleaning out Fence Rows.—Seize every available opportunity for grubbing up and clearing out the wild growth that springs up along the fence rows, not only does this precaution add greatly to the neatness of a farm, but it prevents in a great measure the fields from being overrun with noxious plants by the scattering of their seeds from the fence rows.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all"—and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the inscription, "I pay for all." There is more truth than poetry in the idea.

Pear trees planted on rich moist and bottom land are liable to the blight, while on high, dry, rolling land, they are generally healthy. Wetland should be underdrained for pears, or other fruit trees.

frame and then cover the manure with rich soil five inches deep. Rake it over smoothly and sow the seed. Cabbage and lettuce should be sown broadcast—tomato, pepper and egg plants in drills. Water lightly, and keep the sash closed in cold weather, but open them whenever warm enough to admit of it. Cover the sash at night with straw, old carpeting, pine tags, or anything that will protect from frost.

When the tomato and egg plants have attained the height of two inches, they should be transplanted into other hot beds, where they may grow until the weather is warm enough to allow them to be planted in the garden.

Cucumbers and melons may be forced in hot beds of the same kind as those described above, but it will be necessary to add a lining of manure on the outside of the frames when the heat begins to die out, so as to preserve the proper temperature.—*The Southern Planter and Farmer.*

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Wit and Wisdom.

Good words and good deeds are the rent we owe for the air we breathe.

Woman may be content, may even be gay, without love; but she cannot be happy.

Many a rich man, in bringing up his son, seems ambitions of making what Aaron made—a golden calf.

Truth is robed in white; falsehood flaunts in the seven primitive colors and all their combinations.

Modesty in woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

Nearly all the postoffices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males arrive every hour of the day.

A facetious tradesman, after having repeatedly announced that he was selling off, has now placarded his house with bills stating that is now selling on—cash terms.

Good words cost the great so little, and their quality is such an indisputable dispensation from keeping the most solemn promises, that it is modesty in the nobility to be so sparing of them as they generally are.

A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "I guess there ain't a man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years but what has felt this truth thundering through their minds for centuries."

Leap Year Dialogue.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes, sir, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor.

"Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing."

Typical Trees.

For gouty people—the ache corn.

For antiquarians—the date.

For school boys—the birch.

For Irishmen—the oach.

For conjurers—the palm.

For negroes—See dah!

For young ladies—the man go.

For farmers—the plant' in.

For fashionable women—a set of firs.

For dandies—the spruce.

For actors—the poplar.

For physicians—see a more.

For your wife—her will o.

For lovers—the sigh press.

For the disconsolate—the pine.

For engaged people—the pear.

For sewing-machine people—the hemlock.

For boarding-house keepers—ash.

Always on hand—the pawpaw.

Who this is written for—yew.

Josh Billings on Rats.—Rats originally kum from Norway, and I wish they had originally staid there.

They are about as uncalled for as a pain in the small o' the back. They can be domesticated dreadfully easy; that is, az gettin in the kubbard and eating cheese, and naving pie iz kerserved.

The best way to domesticate them that I ev saw iz tew surround them gently with a steel trap; yu kan then reason with them tew advantage.

Rats are migratorous; they migrate wherever they have a mind to.

Pizen is also good for rats; it softens their moral natur.

Kats hate rats, and rats hates kats, and—who don't.

I sorsepse thar iz between fifty and sixty millions uv rats in Amerika—I quote now entirely from memory—and i dont serpoze thar iz a single necessary rat in the whole lot. This shows at a glance how many waste rats thar iz.

Rats enhance in numbers faster than sheepdogs do by machinery. One pair ov helthy rats iz awl that enny man wants tew start the rat bizzness with, and in ninety daze, without enny outlay, he will begin to hav rats—tew turn oph.

Rats viewed from enny platform yu kan bild, are unspeakably cussid, and i would be willing tew make enny man who would destroy awl the rats in the United States a valuable keepsake.

Poverty is often hid under splendor.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to employ, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS, TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
Burke and McDowell—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy.
Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes.

Yancey and Mitchell—Julius S. Garland.
Madison, Buncome, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo. W. Galloway, J. H. Duckworth, Thos. J. Candler.
Haywood and Jackson—W. B. G. Garrett.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo. W. Diekey.
Albemarle, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Saml. Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo. W. Bradley, J. C. Mercer.
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wesley H. George, John O. A. Bryan, Jerry Smith.
Davie and Rowan—Allen Rose, Dr. Milton Hobbs, J. S. McCubbin, Durham.

Catawba—James R. Ellis.
Lincoln—Joseph H. King.
Gaston—Milo J. Ayldott.
Mecklenburg—Edward Pullinge, Silas W. Stillwell.

Union—Wm. Newson.
Cabarrus—W. T. Blume.
Stanly—Levi C. Morton.
Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chilson.
Stokes—R. F. Petree.
Forsythe—E. B. Tague.
Davidson—Isaac Kinney, S. Malliean.
Randolph—T. L. Cox, R. F. Trygden.
Guilford—G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee.
Rockingham—H. Barnes, John French.
Caswell—Wilson Carey, P. H. Huet.
Alamance—Henry M. Ray.
Person—William Merritt.
Orange—E. M. Cox, J. W. Graham.
Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. T. Genter.
Wake—S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, B. S. D. Williams, Jas. S. Harris.

Granville—J. W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo.
Warren—John Hyman, John Read.
Franklin—John H. Williamson, Jas. T. Harris.
Camden—W. A. Mann, J. W. Hood.
Harnett—J. M. Turner.

Moore—S. S. McDonald.
Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham.
Richmond—R. T. Long, Sr.
Wayne—H. L. Grant, J. Hollowell.
Johnston—Dr. James Hay, Nathan Guiley.
Greene—J. M. Patrick.
Wilson—W. Daniel.
Nash—Jacob Ing.

Halifax—Henry Egger, J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays.
Northampton—R. C. Parker, H. T. Grant.
Edgecombe—J. H. Baker, Henry A. Dowd, Henry C. Cherry.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
Brunswick—Edwin Legg.

Columbus—Haynes Lennan.
Robeson—Joshua L. Nance, G. B. Haven.
Bladen—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French.
New Hanover—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley.
A. H. Galloway.

Duplin—J. W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith.
Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander Williams.
Terrell and Washington—E. Jones.
Martin—Samuel W. Watts.
Bertie—P. D. Robb, Bryant Lee.
Hertford—J. B. Hare.
Gates—Thomas I. Hoffer.
Chowan—John R. French.
Perquimans—Dr. Wm. Nicholson.
Pasquotank and Currituck—C. C. Pool, M. Taylor.
Currituck—Thomas Sanderlin.
Craven—David Heaton, W. H. Sweet, C. D. Person.

Oswalo—Jasper Etheridge.
Carteret—Abraham Congleton.
Jones—David D. Co. Grove.
Beaufort—W. B. Robison, William Stille.
Pitt—Byron Lattin, D. J. Rich.
Hyde—Andrew J. Glover.

Those designated by italics are blacks.

The Times, Published at Greensboro, N. C.

Will commence its Seventh Volume early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the Times newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the Times past; it will be our prime object to make the Times to come a reliable and satisfactory newspaper—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transpiring in the country at large, and to a full and lively detail of the local news of our town and section.

Though not to be a partisan journal, the matter of the Times must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors; we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation.—Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantees of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy or equality in the government councils. In color, tastes and habits, we are white folks—and can't help it!

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the depressed condition of the country.

TERMS—\$2 per year, invariably in advance. Any person sending ten Subscribers, will receive one copy gratis.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days.

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR., GILMER & GILMER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, Greensboro, N. C.

All business entrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and of the Bankruptcy and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1-ly

Which is the best?
The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & ECKEL, Druggists. 1-ly

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!
Land Owners can make a good thing of it! The Great Richmond Vineyarding Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grapes made or juice that can be raised!!! This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it. This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grapes bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting. Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., Greensboro, N. C., and buy for cash and deliver, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures. They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale. Address: WESTBROOK & CO., Box 68, Greensboro, N. C. 1-ly

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West Market and Ash Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woaden and Tobacco Factory work. Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1-4m.

Stable Manure. 25 loads for sale cheap, apply at Times Office. 1-4

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PORTER & ECKEL would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest cash rates. 1-ly

IMPORTANT! Received of The Phoenix Insurance Company, Brokers, Kellogg & Co., Agents, Greensboro, N. C., (\$4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by neat Company Stores, N. C. [Signed] R. P. SPEARS, Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO., Bankers and Insurance Agents, Greensboro, N. C. Successors to BRENNER, KELLOGG & CO. 1-ly

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by JAS. SLOAN & SONS. Feb. 6.

Situation Wanted. MUSCLE CLERK, any one wanting such an one (with an experience of 3 years, can use the yard stick if necessary) can get him on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on Editors Times.

WESTBROOK & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERY, Greensboro, N. C.

Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1-ly

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by JAS. SLOAN & SONS, Feb. 6, 1868.

MANSION HOTEL, GREENSBORO, N. C. (Corner West Market and Green Streets.) The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House. The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place. 1-4

MONEY SAVED

MONEY SAVED

MONEY MADE!
MONEY MADE!

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

CAN ONLY BE FOUND
CAN ONLY BE FOUND

L. R. MAY'S
L. R. MAY'S

CHEAP STORE,
CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.
Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE!
CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.
L. R. MAY.

North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Equity.

Willis H. Alford and Fanny Alford by their guardian James H. Alford vs.

W. J. Hall and Geo. W. Collier, execs. of Willis Hall, deceased, and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is a body legally located and doing business without the limits of this State, upon whom process can be served; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said institution of the filing of this bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, on the fourth Monday of March next, and there, and then plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing as to it, &c. &c. &c.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Randolph, at office, in the town of Ashboro, this 24th day of January, 1868. S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E. 4-6m.

The State of North Carolina. Guilford Court of Equity, Master's Office.

Jesse H. Lindsay, creditor, and others vs. John Hunt and others.

The defendant, Graham Gardner, is hereby notified that I shall proceed, at my office in Greensboro, on the 24th day of March, 1868, to execute the reference and take the account ordered in the above-named cause, at Fall Term, 1868, of Guilford Court of Equity; where and when all parties interested are required to attend with their witnesses and any other evidence they may wish to offer in the cause.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office, in Greensboro, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1867, this 30th day of January, 1868. 1-3m-4. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife, vs. John Graham and others.

Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office that John Graham, Henderson Graham, Peter G. Graham and John Graham four of the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill; and that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition the same will be taken as confessed and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office in Greensboro this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868. 1-4m-4. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

Dissolution Notice. The firm of R. Sterling & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm will be paid to R. O. Sterling, and all claims against it will be presented to him for payment. R. O. STERLING, R. O. STERLING, Jan. 15th, 1868.

I am still carrying on the BOOK business and will be pleased to furnish our former patrons and all others in need of Books and Stationery. R. O. STERLING, Opposite Express Office. 1-2m